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|--------------------------|-----------|
| (2 AND 1 AND 3).DWPI | 6 |
| (L1 AND L2 AND L3).DWPI. | 6 |

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| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| <u>L4</u> | l1 and l2 and L3 | 6 | <u>L4</u> |
| <u>L3</u> | cotton | 34383 | <u>L3</u> |
| <u>L2</u> | methylarsonic or diuron or cyanazine or clomazone or trifluralin or paraquat or pendimethalin or oxyfluorfen or bispyribac or bis pyribac or quizalofop or fenoxaprop or fluazifop or haloxyfop or sethoxydim or clethodim | 620 | <u>L2</u> |
| <u>L1</u> | glyphosate or glufosinate | 663 | <u>L1</u> |

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L4: Entry 5 of 6

File: DWPI

Nov 28, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-561588

DERWENT-WEEK: 200306

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TITLE: Controlling weeds and volunteer plants in glyphosate tolerant crops, especially soybeans, using combination of glyphosate and e.g. fluazifop or clethodim

INVENTOR: FLINT, J L; GUBBIGA, N G ; PROBST, N J

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998US-077241P (March 9, 1998), 1999US-0264775 (March 9, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|------------|
| AU 754918 B | November 28, 2002 | | 000 | A01N057/20 |
| WO 9945781 A1 | September 16, 1999 | E | 038 | A01N057/20 |
| AU 9929916 A | September 27, 1999 | | 000 | A01N057/20 |
| ZA 9901905 A | February 23, 2000 | | 036 | A01N000/00 |
| BR 9908694 A | November 21, 2000 | | 000 | A01N057/20 |
| EP 1061804 A1 | December 27, 2000 | E | 000 | A01N057/20 |
| US 6239072 B1 | May 29, 2001 | | 000 | A01N035/06 |
| CN 1300185 A | June 20, 2001 | | 000 | A01N057/20 |
| MX 2000008851 A1 | March 1, 2001 | | 000 | A01N035/10 |
| JP 2002506012 W | February 26, 2002 | | 046 | A01N057/20 |

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 0/00; A01 N 35/06; A01 N 35/10; A01 N 35:10; A01 N 43/40; A01 N 43/54; A01 N 43:76; A01 N 57/02; A01 N 57/20; A01 N 43:40; A01 N 43:50; A01 N 43:60; A01 N 43:76; A01 N 57/20; A01 N 35:10; A01 N 43:40; A01 N 43:50; A01 N 43:60; A01 N 43:76; A01 N 57/20

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6239072B

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A herbicidal mixture comprises a glyphosate herbicide (I) and a non-glyphosate herbicide (II) which is an acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor or an acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (a) a method of controlling a volunteer species in a field of a crop species comprising applying at least two herbicides in any order or simultaneously, where the volunteer species is controlled by at least one of the herbicide and the crop species is tolerant to all of the herbicides; and
- (b) a method of controlling glyphosate (GP) susceptible weeds and a GP tolerant first plant species growing in a crop of a GP tolerant second plant species, involving (i) applying (II) to the crops, (II) being toxic to the first plant species and nontoxic to the second plant species and (ii) applying (I) to the crop to control the glyphosate susceptible weeds, where steps (i) and (ii) are sequential (in any order) or simultaneous.

ACTIVITY - Herbicidal

MECHANISM OF ACTION - 5-Enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) inhibitor; acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor; acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS)

inhibitor.

USE - For controlling GP-resistant volunteer plants (i.e. the progeny of plants grown in the field the previous season, due to crop rotation), as well as GP-susceptible weeds, in GP-resistant crops. Specifically the volunteer plants are corn, wheat or rice and the crop plants are soybean, canola, sugar beet or cotton (all claimed). A particular application is the control of volunteer corn in soybean crops.

ADVANTAGE - By using a combination of GP and a herbicide having a different mechanism of action, a single application can be used to control GP-tolerant volunteer plants and GP-susceptible weeds without loss of GP-tolerant crop yield.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9945781A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - A herbicidal mixture comprises a glyphosate herbicide (I) and a non-glyphosate herbicide (II) which is an acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor or an acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(a) a method of controlling a volunteer species in a field of a crop species comprising applying at least two herbicides in any order or simultaneously, where the volunteer species is controlled by at least one of the herbicide and the crop species is tolerant to all of the herbicides; and

(b) a method of controlling glyphosate (GP) susceptible weeds and a GP tolerant first plant species growing in a crop of a GP tolerant second plant species, involving (i) applying (II) to the crops, (II) being toxic to the first plant species and nontoxic to the second plant species and (ii) applying (I) to the crop to control the glyphosate susceptible weeds, where steps (i) and (ii) are sequential (in any order) or simultaneous.

ACTIVITY - Herbicidal

MECHANISM OF ACTION - 5-Enolpyruvylshikimate-3-phosphate synthase (EPSPS) inhibitor; acetyl coenzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) inhibitor; acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS) inhibitor.

USE - For controlling GP-resistant volunteer plants (i.e. the progeny of plants grown in the field the previous season, due to crop rotation), as well as GP-susceptible weeds, in GP-resistant crops. Specifically the volunteer plants are corn, wheat or rice and the crop plants are soybean, canola, sugar beet or cotton (all claimed). A particular application is the control of volunteer corn in soybean crops.

ADVANTAGE - By using a combination of GP and a herbicide having a different mechanism of action, a single application can be used to control GP-tolerant volunteer plants and GP-susceptible weeds without loss of GP-tolerant crop yield.

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L4: Entry 4 of 6

File: DWPI

Jan 6, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-126660

DERWENT-WEEK: 200176

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TITLE: Synergistic, broad-spectrum herbicidal composition for pre- or post-emergence control of weeds in crops, especially maize

INVENTOR: RUEEGG, W; RUEGG, W

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998CH-0001373 (June 26, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

| PUB-NO | PUB-DATE | LANGUAGE | PAGES | MAIN-IPC |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|-------------|
| WO 200000031 A1 | January 6, 2000 | G | 061 | A01N043/80 |
| ✓ US 20010044382 A1 | November 22, 2001 | | 000 | A01N043/647 |
| AU 9947768 A | January 17, 2000 | | 000 | A01N043/80 |
| EP 1089628 A1 | April 11, 2001 | G | 000 | A01N043/80 |

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 43/647; A01 N 43/713; A01 N 43/80

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20010044382A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Synergistic herbicidal composition contains as active agent a mixture of 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-3-(methylthio or methylsulfinyl)-isoxazole (I) with one or more of 32 categories of other herbicides and/or one or more of 11 specific safeners.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Herbicidal composition contains (apart from conventional formulation auxiliaries) an active agent mixture of:

- (A) 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-3-(methylthio or methylsulfinyl)-isoxazole (I) with
- (B) a synergistic amount of one or more herbicides and/or
- (C) a herbicide-antagonist amount of one or more safeners.
- (B) are selected from:
 - (i) chloroacetanilides of formula (II);
 - (ii) N-(2,4-dimethyl-3-thienyl)-N-(1-methoxy-2-propyl)-chloroacetamide (specifically as the (S)-isomer);
 - (iii) s-triazines of formula (III);
 - (iv) cyclohexanediones of formula (IV);
 - (v) fused triazoles of formula (V);
 - (vi) 6-chloro-4-(hydroxy or n-octylthio-carbonyloxy)-3-phenyl-pyridazine;
 - (vii) bromoxynil or ioxynil;

- (viii) 2-(2-(chloro or nitro)-4-methylsulfonyl-benzoyl)-cyclohexane-1,3-di-one;
- (ix) triazolones of formula (VI);
- (x) 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-(chloro or trifluoromethyl)-benzoyl)-isoxazole;
- (xi) glufosinate-ammonium (specifically as the (S)-isomer);
- (xii) sulfonyl ureas of formula (VII) or their sodium salts;
- (xiii) mebutrizin;
- (xiv) aclonifen;
- (xv) glyphosate;
- (xvi) bentazone;
- (xvii) pendimethalin;
- (xviii) dicamba;
- (xix) S-ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate (butylate);
- (xx) 3-(3-(2-(allyloxycarbonyl)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)-4-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine;
- (xxi) clomazone;
- (xxii) (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid (2,4-D);
- (xxiii) flumiclorac;
- (xxiv) fluthiacet-methyl;
- (xxv) flurtamone;
- (xxvi) flumioxazin;
- (xxvii) paraquat;
- (xxviii) azafenidin;
- (xxix) fluthiamide;
- (xxx) fentrazamide;
- (xxxi) isopropazol and
- (xxxii) sulfosate.

The safeners (C) are selected from benoxacor, fenclorim, cloquintocet, mefenpyr-diethyl, furilazol, 4-carboxy-4-carboxymethyl-chroman, pyrrolo-pyrimidine derivative of formula (VIII), fluxofenim, dichlormid, flurazole and MON 4460.

n = 0 or 1;

R4 = Me or Et;

R5 = -CH(Me)CH₂OMe (specifically as the (S)-isomer), CH₂OMe or CH₂OEt;

R7 = Cl or SMe;

R9 = Et, isopropyl or tert. butyl;

R10 = Et or n-propyl;

R11 = COO(1/2Ca), CH₂CH(Me)SEt or tetrahydropyran-4-yl;

X = O, NOEt or NOCH₂CH=CHCl;

R12 = H, OMe or OEt;

R13 = Me, OMe or F;

R14 = COOMe, F or Cl;

R15 = H or Me;

Y, Z' = N or CH;

R16, R20 = F or Cl;

R21 = CH₂CH(Cl)COOEt or NH₂SO₂Me;

Y1 = N, CH or N(Me);

Y2 = N, CH or Cl;

Y3, Y4 = CH, or together = S or C-Cl;

Y5 = N or CH;

Y6 = Me or OMe and

R24 = CONMe₂, COOMe, CH₂CH₂F or SO₂Et.

ACTIVITY - Herbicidal.

In post-emergence tests against Digitaria, the herbicidal effect was 75 % for 150 g/ha of 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-3-methylthio-isoxazole (Ia), 25 % for 100 g/ha of halosulfuron and 90% (compared with a calculated value of 81%) for a combination of 150 g/ha (Ia) and 100 g/ha halosulfuron.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For selective control of weeds in crops (claimed), e.g. cereals, cotton, soya, sugar beet, sugar cane, plantation crops, rape, rice or especially maize (claimed). The compositions are effective against both mono- and dicotyledonous weeds, e.g. *Stellaria*, *Nasturtium*, *Agrostis*, *Digitaria*, *Avena*, *Setaria*, *Sinapis*, *Lolium*, *Solanum*, *Phaseolus*, *Echinochloa*, *Scirpus*, *Monochoria*, *Sagittaria*, *Bromus*, *Alopecurus*, *Sorghum halepense*, *Rottboelia*, *Cyperus*, *Abutilon*, *Sida*, *Xanthium*, *Amaranthus*, *Chenopodium*, *Ipomoea*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Galium*, *Viola* and *Veronica*.

ADVANTAGE - Combinations of (A) (known herbicides described in WO9743270) and (B) and/or (C) have synergistic pre- and post-emergence herbicidal activity against a broad spectrum of weeds occurring in crops, allowing use at lower application rates. The presence of (C) also inhibits phytotoxicity to crops. Compared with (A) alone the compositions have a broader herbicidal spectrum and higher selectivity in crops.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 200000031A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - Synergistic herbicidal composition contains as active agent a mixture of 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-3-(methylthio or methylsulfinyl)-isoxazole (I) with one or more of 32 categories of other herbicides and/or one or more of 11 specific safeners.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Herbicidal composition contains (apart from conventional formulation auxiliaries) an active agent mixture of:

(A) 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-3-(methylthio or methylsulfinyl)-isoxazole (I) with

(B) a synergistic amount of one or more herbicides and/or

(C) a herbicide-antagonist amount of one or more safeners.

(B) are selected from:

- (i) chloroacetanilides of formula (II);
- (ii) N-(2,4-dimethyl-3-thienyl)-N-(1-methoxy-2-propyl)-chloroacetamide (specifically as the (S)-isomer);
- (iii) s-triazines of formula (III);
- (iv) cyclohexanediones of formula (IV);
- (v) fused triazoles of formula (V);
- (vi) 6-chloro-4-(hydroxy or n-octylthio-carbonyloxy)-3-phenyl-pyridazine;
- (vii) bromoxynil or ioxynil;
- (viii) 2-(2-(chloro or nitro)-4-methylsulfonyl-benzoyl)-cyclohexane-1,3-di-one;
- (ix) triazolones of formula (VI);
- (x) 5-cyclopropyl-4-(2-methylsulfonyl-4-(chloro or trifluoromethyl)-benzoyl)-isoxazole;
- (xi) glufosinate-ammonium (specifically as the (S)-isomer);
- (xii) sulfonyl ureas of formula (VII) or their sodium salts;
- (xiii) mebutrizin;
- (xiv) aclonifen;
- (xv) glyphosate;
- (xvi) bentazone;
- (xvii) pendimethalin;
- (xviii) dicamba;
- (xix) S-ethyl diisobutylthiocarbamate (butylate);
- (xx) 3-(3-(2-(allyloxycarbonyl)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)-4-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-trifluoromethyl-pyrimidine;
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- (xxii) (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)acetic acid (2,4-D);
- (xxiii) flumiclorac;
- (xxiv) fluthiacet-methyl;
- (xxv) flurtamone;
- (xxvi) flumioxazin;
- (xxvii) paraquat;
- (xxviii) azafenidin;
- (xxix) fluthiamide;
- (xxx) fentrazamide;
- (xxxi) isopropazol and
- (xxxii) sulfosate.

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R7 = Cl or SMe;

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Y3, Y4 = CH, or together = S or C-Cl;

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Y6 = Me or OMe and

R24 = CONMe₂, COOMe, CH₂CH₂F or SO₂Et.

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